

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

10 DONALD E. PHILIPPI, JR., )  
11 Petitioner, ) 3:11-cv-00447-HDM-VPC  
12 vs. )  
13 WARDEN PALMER, *et al.*, ) ORDER  
14 Respondents. )

15 This is an action on a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 in  
16 which petitioner, a state prisoner, is proceeding *pro se*. The Court previously determined that the  
17 petition contained unexhausted, conclusory or not cognizable grounds for relief and dismissed the  
18 noncognizable and conclusory grounds from the petition (ECF No. 31). The Court found that a single  
19 ground (ground 1(g)) was exhausted and proper for review, but afforded petitioner the opportunity to  
20 show good cause for why he failed to exhaust his state court remedies as to the other claims. Before  
21 the Court now is petitioner's Motion for Stay (ECF No. 32) and respondents' Opposition (ECF No. 35).

22 | I. Rhines Stay

23 In *Rhines v. Weber*, 544 U.S. 269 (2005), the Supreme Court placed some limitations  
24 upon the discretion of this Court to facilitate habeas petitioners' return to state court to exhaust claims.  
25 The *Rhines* Court stated:

26 [S]tay and abeyance should be available only in limited circumstances.  
27 Because granting a stay effectively excuses a petitioner's failure to present his  
28 claims first to the state courts, stay and abeyance is only appropriate when the  
district court determines there was good cause for the petitioner's failure to  
exhaust his claims first in state court. Moreover, even if a petitioner had

1 good cause for that failure, the district court would abuse its discretion if it  
 2 were to grant him a stay when his unexhausted claims are plainly meritless.  
 3 Cf. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(2) ("An application for a writ of habeas corpus  
 4 may be denied on the merits, notwithstanding the failure of the applicant to  
 exhaust the remedies available in the courts of the State").

5 *Rhines*, 544 U.S. at 277.

6 In his motion for stay, petitioner argues that he is entitled to a stay because he is a pro se  
 7 litigant and he believed that the court would "act as the petitioner's counsel" when his motion for  
 8 appointment of counsel was denied. Motion for Stay (ECF No. 32), p. 2. He argues he is ignorant of  
 9 the law and procedures and he believed all of the claims raised by his prior attorneys were exhausted.  
 10 Finally, petitioner argues that the law library hours at his institution have been cut and he must compete  
 11 with all other inmates for space in the library during its limited hours or operation.<sup>1</sup>

12 Respondents oppose the motion for stay, noting that petitioner's arguments could all  
 13 easily apply to any pro se petitioner and that to accept them as cause would turn the *Rhines* stay into one  
 14 that is routinely granted, in contradiction of the United States Supreme Court's direction for limiting the  
 15 circumstances in which such a stay is granted.

16 The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has held that, while a showing of good cause under  
 17 *Rhines* does not require a showing of "extraordinary circumstances," *Jackson v. Roe*, 425 F.3d 654, 661  
 18 (9th Cir. 2005), cause must be sufficient to ensure that the "limited circumstances" identified in *Rhines*  
 19 do not become routine. *Wooten v. Kirkland*, 540 F.3d 1019, 1024 (9th Cir. 2008). In *Wooten*, the court  
 20 found that petitioner's "impression" that his counsel had presented all of his claims was inadequate, and  
 21 if it were adequate, nearly every represented petitioner could argue that he "thought" his counsel had  
 22 presented all his claims. *Id.* Ignorance of the law does not constitute an excuse from due diligence. See  
 23 *Hughes v. Idaho State Bd. of Corrections*, 800 F2d 905, 909 (9th Cir. 1986). Neither is this Court  
 24 required to act as counsel for pro se litigants or advise them on procedural or legal questions. See *Pliler*  
 25 *v. Ford*, 542 U.S. 225, 231 (2004). Limited hours for legal research and law library access are not  
 26 uncommon circumstances which would excuse exhaustion.

27 The petitioner has failed to make a sufficient showing of good cause to excuse his failure

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28 <sup>1</sup> Petitioner offers other arguments in his motion for stay, but they relate to the dismissal of other  
 grounds as conclusory.

1 to exhaust his unexhausted grounds for relief. Therefore, a *Rhines* stay is unavailable and the motion  
2 for stay shall be denied. Petitioner will be given one additional opportunity to avoid dismissal of his  
3 petition, including the single claim that is exhausted. He will be given an opportunity to advise the  
4 Court of his desire to abandon his unexhausted grounds for relief in order to proceed to the merits of his  
5 sole remaining claim. If petitioner does not wish to abandon his unexhausted grounds, the entire petition  
6 shall be dismissed without prejudice. However, if petitioner were to choose this option and he were to  
7 attempt to file another federal petition once his state court proceedings were concluded, he would not  
8 be successful, as federal petitions for a writ of habeas corpus are subject to a one-year statute of  
9 limitations and his limitation period has already expired.

10 Congress has limited the time in which a person can petition for a writ of habeas corpus  
11 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254:

12 A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of habeas corpus by  
13 a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation period shall  
14 run from the latest of—  
15 (A) the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or  
16 the expiration of the time for seeking such review;  
17 (B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in  
18 violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the applicant was  
prevented from filing by such State action;  
(C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially recognized by the  
Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made  
retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or  
(D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have  
been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

19 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1). A judgment, if appealed, becomes final when the Supreme Court of the United  
20 States denies a petition for a writ of certiorari or when the time to petition for a writ of certiorari expires.  
21 *Bowen v. Roe*, 188 F.3d 1157, 1158-60 (9th Cir. 1999). See also Sup. Ct. R. 13(1). Any time spent  
22 pursuing a properly-filed application for state post-conviction review or other collateral review does not  
23 count toward this one-year limitation period. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2). The period of limitation resumes  
24 when the post-conviction judgment becomes final upon issuance of the remittitur. *Jefferson v. Budge*,  
25 419 F.3d 1013, 1015 n.2 (9th Cir. 2005). An untimely state post-conviction petition is not “properly  
26 filed” and does not toll the period of limitation. *Pace v. DiGuglielmo*, 544 U.S. 408, 417 (2005). A  
27 prior federal habeas corpus petition does not toll the period of limitation. *Duncan v. Walker*, 533 U.S.  
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1 167, 181-82 (2001). Equitable tolling of the period might be available, but the petitioner must show "(1)  
 2 that he has been pursuing his rights diligently, and (2) that some extraordinary circumstance stood in his  
 3 way." *Pace*, 544 U.S. at 418.

4 Petitioner's conviction became final ninety days after the Nevada Supreme Court  
 5 affirmed his conviction on direct appeal on November 14, 2001.<sup>2</sup> He used up almost seven months of  
 6 his one-year time period between the time his conviction became final on or about February 14, 2002,  
 7 and the time he filed his state post-conviction petition on September 9, 2002. The appeal of the denial  
 8 of that petition was finally decided on April 6, 2011, and the one-year clock started again on May 2,  
 9 2011, when the remittitur issued. The filing of a federal petition does not toll the one-year clock, and  
 10 this case has been pending for more than one year. Petitioner's time has expired and any subsequent  
 11 federal petition would be untimely.

12 **II. Conclusion**

13 Petitioner has failed to show good cause sufficient to justify the granting of a stay and  
 14 abeyance of his federal petition. He will be given thirty days from entry of this order to advise the Court  
 15 of his desire to abandon the unexhausted grounds and proceed on his sole remaining ground for relief.  
 16 Failure to timely respond to this order will result in dismissal of his petition as a mixed petition  
 17 containing exhausted and unexhausted claims. *See Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509, 521-22 (1982); *Szeto*  
 18 *v. Rushen*, 709 F.2d 1340, 1341 (9th Cir. 1983).

19 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that the Motion for Stay and Abeyance (ECF No. 32)  
 20 is **DENIED**.

21 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that petitioner shall have thirty days from entry of this  
 22 Order to advise the Court through a written Declaration of Abandonment, signed by petitioner himself,  
 23 that he wishes to abandon his unexhausted claims and proceed as to Ground 1(g). **Failure to timely**  
 24 **respond to this Order shall result in the petition being dismissed in its entirety.**

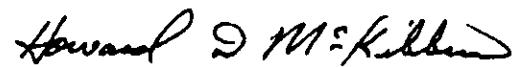
25 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that if petitioner files a Declaration of Abandonment,  
 26 respondents shall have thirty days thereafter to file their Answer to the remaining claim. Petitioner shall

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28 <sup>2</sup> This time-line is taken from respondents' Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 7), which includes full  
 citation to the state court record in support of the dates presented.

1 have thirty days to reply.

2 Dated this 2nd day of October, 2012.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE